English Grammar
قــواعــد اللغــة الإنجليـزيـة

محمـد إسماعيل (أبو باسل)

تعليم اللغة الإنجليزية لجميع المستويات
ترجمة كافـة البحـوث العلميـة و الأدبيـة

M65551170@gmail.com

Tel. 6555 1170

TENSES الأزمــنة

القــاعـدة	الكلمات الدالة	أمثلة
Simple Present المضارع البسيط I – You – We - They = V.1 He – She – It - = V+ s	always – usually – often sometimes – never every…/day /year/summer.	I always **go** to work at seven clock. She usually **cooks** nice meals. Ahmed **writes** his homework everyday.
Present Continuous المضارع المستمر I = am + V. + ing You – We – They = are + v + ing He – She – It = is + V+ ing	now – look – listen at the moment at the present time	I **am studying** English now. They **are watching** at the moment. Look ! the boy **is playing** with the knife .
Present Perfect المضارع التام I – You – We – They = have + V.3 He – She – It = has + V.3	already - just - yet recently - never - ever	I **haven't finished** my homework yet. They **have just gone** to the market. Ali **has not come** yet.
Present Perfect Cont.المضارع التام المستمر I- You-We-They= have been+V+ing He – She – It = has been +V+ ing	for – since	I **have been working** here since 2002. He **has been living** in Kuwait for ten years.
Simple Past الماضى البسيط V.2 = played went	yesterday – ago – once in the past – last… This morning – in 2012	Ali **bought** a new car three days ago. We **played** tennis last Friday.
Past Continuous الماضى المستمر You – We – They =were +V+ing I – She – He – It = was + V+ing	While – When – as	When the bell rang , we **were studying**. While I **was playing** football , I fell down.
Past Perfect الماضى التام had + V.3	after – before – until as soon as - when	He **had booked** a room before he traveled to London . After I **had written** my homework I went out.
Future Simple المستقبل البسيط will + V.1	tomorrow – soon – shortly in the future – in 2020 this evening – next …	I **will travel** to London next year. We **will go** to the club tomorrow
Future Perfect المستقبل التام will have + V.3	by this… by the end of…	**By the end of this month we will have finished all the exams.**

If قـاعـــدة

1- **If** you **study** hard , you **will pass** the exam .
If she **studies** hard , she **will pass** the exam. ←will + V1 **مع المضارع البسيط تأخذ**

2- **If** you **studied** hard , you **would pass** the exam. ← would+ V1 **مع الماضي البسيط تأخذ**

3- **If** you **had studied** hard , you **would have passed** the exam .←would have + V3. **مع الماضي التام تأخذ**
The driver **would have avoided** the accident if he **had been** more careful.

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

Negation النفي

1-مع الأفعال المساعدة الآتية نستخدم not ونضعها بعد الفعل المساعد:
am -is –are-was-ere-has-have- had–can–could-will-would-shall-should- must–may- might

Ex. - He <u>can</u> swim .
He <u>can not</u> swim . (can't) (Make negative)

They <u>are</u> playing.
They <u>are not</u> playing . (aren't)

2- مع فعل مضارع آخره حرف (s) نستخدم (doesn't) قبل الفعل و نحذف ال (s).

Ex. Ali <u>plays</u> football .
Ali <u>doesn't play</u> football .

3- مع فعل مضارع ليس آخره (s) نستخدم (don't) قبل الفعل ولا نحذف شيئاَ.

Ex. I <u>go</u> to the club .
I <u>don't go</u> to the club.

4- مع فعل ماضي نستخدم (didn't) قبل الفعل و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.

Ex. She <u>cooked</u> lunch.
She <u>didn't cook</u> lunch.

I <u>bought some</u> **books.**
I <u>didn’t buy any</u> books.

5- مع الكلمات (always – usually – sometimes) نحذف الكلمة نفسها و نضع never بدلاً منها و لا نحذف ال (s)

Ex. She <u>always</u> gets up late .
She <u>never</u> gets up late .

<u>إعداد أبو باسل : 1170 6555 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق</u>

(Ask a question)   عمــل سـؤال

1- أعيد هذه الأفعال المساعدة إلى بداية الجملة :
am -is –are-was-were-has-have- had–can–could-will-would-shall-should- must–may- might.

Ex. He can swim .
Can he swim?
They are playing tennis **in the club**. ←

ملاحظة: نحذف الشيء الذي نسأل عنه .

Where are they playing tennis ?

2- مع فعل مضارع بسيط آخره حرف (s) نستخدم (does) أول الجملة و نحذف ال(s)من الفعل.

Ex. Ali travels to London **every summer.**
When does Ali travel to London ?

3- مع فعل مضارع ليس آخره (s) نستخدم (do) أول الجملة و يبقى الفعل كما هو.

Ex. **I** go to the club **twice a week.** ←==

ملاحظة: نحول (I) و (we) إلى (you)

How often do **you** go to the club ?

4- مع فعل ماضي نستخدم (did) أول الجملة و نعيد الفعل للمصدر.

Ex. We went to London **by plane .** ←

ملاحظة : نحول (my) و (our) إلى (your)

How did you go to London ?

قائمة بأدوات الاستفهام

Where (للمكان)	**أين**	**How much**	**كم السعر (أو) كم الكمية**
When (للزمان)	**متى**	**How many**	**كم العدد**
What (للأشياء)	**ماذا**	**How long**	**كم المدة**
Why (للأسباب)	**لماذا**	**How often**	**كم مرة**
Who (للأشخاص)	**مَن**	**How far**	**كم يبعد**
Which (لغير العاقل)	**أيَّ**	**How old**	**كم عمر**
Whose (للملكية)	**لمَن**	**How**	**كيف**

Do – Does – Did **هل** (No or Yes) للسؤال ب هل يكون الجواب نعم أو لا.

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

(Tag Questions) (وهي أسئلة قصيرة و تعني أليس كذلك) الأسـئـلة التوكيــديــة

You are a student ,..<u>aren't you</u>.?	**1- تأتي آخر الجملة بعد الفاصلة وتنتهي بعلامة استفهام .**
You are not Ali,…<u>are you</u>….?	**2- تأتي منفية إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة, وتأتي مثبتة إذا كانت الجملة منفية.**
Ali is not here ,..is he..?	**3- نضع الفعل قبل الفاعل ويجب أن يكون الفاعل ضميراً و ليس إسماً.**
Huda is clever ,..<u>isn't..she</u>..?	**4- أن تكون مختصرة في حالة النفي .**

إليك هذا الجدول بأهم الأسئلة التوكيدية الدارجة (Tag Questions)

Huda can swim **, can't she?**	
You can't speak Spanish **, can you?**	
Ali will come soon **, won't he ?**	
He won't travel next summer **, will he ?**	
I am not a doctor **, am I ?**	
He has finished his homework**, hasn't he ?**	
He has a car**, doesn't he ?**	
She's gone to school**, hasn't she ?**	
She's playing tennis**, isn't she ?**	
Mary doesn't know Arabic **, does she?**	
Your father went to the mosque **,didn't he?**	
We don't go to school on Fridays **, do we ?**	
Students go to school on Sunday **, don't they?**	
I'd better sleep early **, hadn't I ?**	(I'**d** better = I **had** better)
I'd rather go home**, wouldn't I?**	(I'**d** rather = I **would** rather)
حالات شـــاذة	
Let's go shopping **,shall we?**	
Let us go shopping**, will you?**	
Open the door **,will you?**	(فعل أمر)
Don't Open the door **, will you ?**	
I am a student **, aren't I ?**	

<u>إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق</u>

Comparison المقارنة

(Comparative 2 المقارنة بين) & (Superlative 2 المقارنة بين أكثر من)

للصفات ذات المقطع الواحد

بدون إضافة as نفس الصفة as	للمقارنة بين 2 er إضافة	للمقارنة بين أكثر من 2 est إضافة
as fast **as**	fast**er** **than**	**the** fast**est**
as big **as**	big**ger** **than**	**the** big**gest**
as heavy **as**	heav**ier** **than**	**the** heav**iest**

للصفات ذات المقطعين أو أكثر

as نفس الصفة as	more than استخدم	the most استخدم
as modern **as**	**more** modern **than**	**the most** common
as common **as**	**more** common **than**	**the most** modern
as beautiful **as**	**more** beautiful **than**	**the most** beautiful
as important **as**	**more** important **than**	**the most** important

الصفات الشاذة

Irregular Adjectives (comparative & superlative)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Example
good	better	the best	Sara is the best girl at school.
well (healthy)	better	the best	fruit is better than sweets.
bad	worse	the worst	He is the worst driver I've ever seen.
a little	less	the least	Food is less important than water.
much - many	more	the most	Water is the most important thing in life.
far	further	the furthest	My house is the furthest one.
far	farther	the farthest	My house is farther than yours.
old (people in a family)	elder	the eldest	Bader is my elder brother.
old (general use)	older	the oldest	Ali is older than Hamad.

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

Personal Pronouns الضمائر الشخصية

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
Subject form الفاعل	Object form المفعول به	possessive adjective صفات الملكية	possessive pronoun ضمائر الملكية	الضمائر الانعكاسية
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	مفرد yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	جمع ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Examples: **أمثلة:**

My house is on the corner.	I saw her book on your table.
The house on the corner is mine.	His hair is longer than hers.
He wants to borrow my book.	My dog is better than their dog.
We liked that movie, it was really funny.	The kids are yours, mine, and ours.
I so appreciated his helping out.	Whose book is on our desk?
I made it for you and me.	They are my birds. I like them.
Their mocking of him was inappropriate.	The house is theirs and its paint is flaking.
She gave me her book.	Is his car really that fast?
It is not difficult. I can answer it by myself.	The money was really theirs not yours.
Did you write your homework yourself?	We shall finally have what is rightfully ours.
Write your homework yourselves.	Their mother gets along well with yours.
We can paint the kitchen ourselves.	Your cat is pretty. Its eyes are blue.
I made the cake myself.	What's mine is yours, my friend.
They painted their house themselves.	Never underestimate one's value to his family.
Ali solved the problem himself.	Their singing inspired us very much.
John made himself pancakes for breakfast.	It is your cat. The cat is yours.
My mom made this dress herself.	My house is smaller than his.
The teacher read all of the essays himself.	I appreciate your understanding of the matter.

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

The Verb (To be) يكون

The forms of the verb (to be)

be	المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث
	am – is - are	Was - were	been

الأزمنة	الضمائر	الصيغة	الأمثلة
Base form المصدر	Pronouns	be	It can be simple.
المضاع البسيط Simple Present	I	am	I am here.
	You	are	You are here.
	He/She/It	is	She is here.
	We	are	We are here.
	They	are	They are here.
الماضي البسيط Simple Past	I	was	I was here.
	You	were	You were here.
	He/She/It	was	She was here.
	We	were	We were here.
	They	were	They were here.
المستقبل البسيط Simple Future	I	will be	I will be here.
	You	will be	You will be here.
	He/She/It	will be	She will be here.
	We	will be	We will be here.
	They	will be	They will be here.
Progressive form	الأزمنة المستمرة	being	He is being taken to school by bus.
Perfect from	الأزمنة التامة	been	It has been done.

The verb (to be) in passive Voice: في المبنى للمجهول:

1 - نضع (is) للمفرد و (are) للجمع للمضارع البسيط .

2 - نضع (was) للمفر د و (were) للجمع للماضي البسيط .

3 - نضع (be) بعد (to - shall - should - must - may- might - will - would - can - could)

4 - نضع (been) بعد (have – has – had)

5 - نضع (being) بعد (were - was – are - is - am)

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

The Verb (To have) يملك

(have – has) → had	المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثالث	المستمر
I – you- we - they	**have**	**had**	**had**	**having**
he - she - it	**has**	**had**	**had**	**having**

have - has

السؤال	الإثبات	النفي
Do you have a car?	I have a car.	I don’t have a car.
Do they have a car?	They have a car.	They don’t have a car.
Do we have a car?	You have a car.	You don’t have a car.
Do the boys have a car	The boys have a car.	The boys don’t have a car.
Does he have a car?	He has a car.	He doesn’t have a car.
Does she have a car?	She has a car.	She doesn’t have a car.
Does Ali have a car?	Ali has a car.	Ali doesn’t have a car.

have got - has got

السؤال	الإثبات	النفي
Have you got a car?	I have got a car.	I haven’t got a car.
Have they got a car?	They have got a car.	They haven’t got a car.
Have we got a car?	You have got a car.	You haven’t got a car.
Have the boys got a car?	The boys have got a car.	The boys haven’t got a car.
Has he got a car?	He has got a car.	He hasn’t got a car.
Has she got a car?	She has got a car.	She hasn’t got a car.
Has Ali got a car?	Ali has got a car.	Ali hasn’t got a car.

Have to بمعنى يجب

Do you have to go?	السؤال	**I have to go.**	الإثبات	**I don’t have to go.**	النفي
Does he have to go?		**He has to go.**		**He doesn’t have to go**	
Did she have to go?		**She had to go.**		**She didn’t have to go.**	

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

Passive Voice المبني للمجهول

◄ نضع المفعول به كاملاً أول الجملة ولا نذكر الفاعل إلا إذا كان ضرورياً .

1 - نضع (is) للمفرد و (are) للجمع للمضارع البسيط .
2 - نضع (was) للمفر د و (were) للجمع للماضي البسيط .
3 - نضع (be) بعد (to - shall - should - must -may- might - will - would - can - could)
4 - نضع (been) بعد (have – has – had)
5 - نضع (being) بعد (were - was – are - is - am)

◄ نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث فى جميع الحالات.

Examples:

1- We keep falcons for hunting. **Falcons are kept** for hunting .
2- I write my homework everyday. **My homework is written** everyday.
3- Thieves stole a precious painting from the museum. **A precious painting was stolen** from the museum.
4- The governments prepared our schools very well. **Our schools were prepared** very well.
5- The man will build a big house next year. **A big house will be built** next year.
6- Students should respect teachers. **Teachers should be respected**.
7- Huda has finished the exams. **The exams have been finished**.
8- We have finished the English exam. **The English exam has been finished**.
9- We are studying English now . **English is being studied** now .
10-We are playing many sports in the club. **Many sports are being played** in the club.

ملاحظة: نحول (have إلى has) و (are إلى is) و(were إلى was)
إذا كان المفعول به مفرد و العكس إذا كان المفعول به جمع .

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

Reported Speech الكــلام المنقــول

◄ في الكلام المنقول نحول القريب إلى بعيد, ونحول الأفعال المساعدة من الحاضر إلى الماضي .
◄ نحول المتكلم إلى غائب.
◄ لا يأتي الكلام المنقول بصيغة السؤال أبداً.
◄ إليك هذا الجدول بأهم التغيرات:

الكلام المباشر **Direct Speech**	الكلام المنقول **Reported**	الأمثلـــة **Examples**
I →	he – she	" I am reading English now. " **Ali said (that)** he was reading English then .
you →	I- me – us	
we →	they	" We have won a prize " **They said (that)** they had won a prize.
my →	his - her	
our →	their	" I will travel with my father to London." **He said** he would travel with his father to London.
am – is →	was	
are →	were	" I can do my homework alone." **Mary said(that)** she could do her homework alone.
will →	would	
can →	could	" I will give you this book tomorrow ." he would give me that book the following day.
have – has →	had	
this →	that	" Don't speak up here ." The teacher ordered us ,not to speak up there.
here →	there	
now →	then	" We visited the zoo yesterday " They had visited the zoo the day before .
tomorrow →	the day after	
yesterday →	the day before	" You are having an exam today." We were having an exam that day.
today →	that day	
open (فعل أمر) →	to open (to نضيف)	" Open the window." **He ordered me** to open the window.
don't →	not to	
do- does -did →	If	" Do you speak English?" **He asked me** if I spoke English.
المضارع البسيط →	الماضي البسيط	
الماضي البسيط →	had+ V3 ماضي تام	" Where do you live ?" **He asked me** where I lived.
صيغة السؤال →	صيغة الجواب	

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

Language Functions الوظـائف اللغوية

Advice النصيحة I advise you to + v … You should + v… It's better… If I were you ,I would…	**Agreement الموافقة** I agree with you You are right Ok. Good idea	**Apology الاعتذار** I'm sorry I 'm so sorry I didn't mean it
Suggestion الاقتراح Let's + v … How about +v +ing… What about + v +ing… Why don't you… I suggest we + v…	**Disagreement عدم الموافقة** I don't agree I disagree I'm not with you Rubbish No.	**Preference التفضيل** I prefer …to … I like … more than… I'd rather…. I'd better….
Obligation الإلزام You must + V … I have to + v… You have to + V… It is not allowed…	**Approval الاستحسان** Fantastic! Well done ! Excellent ! Great ! Good !	**Gratitude الشكر** Thank you I can't thank you enough. I'm grateful
Opinion الرأى In my opinion… I think… As I see…	**Disapproval عدم الاستحسان** How could you… It is bad… Not good I don't like it	**Prohibition المنع** You mustn't… you can't … It is not allowed It is prohibited It is forbidden
Guessing التخمين Perhaps It can be … It could be… Maybe… I think…	**Blame اللوم** It is your fault You are to blame What have you done I blame you You are wrong	**Indifference عدم المبالاة** It makes no difference to me It doesn't matter So what? Who cares? It is all the same to me
Request الطلب Can you ..…. Please? Could you ….please? Can I ……….please? Would you mind +V+ ing	**Release from blameعدم اللوم** Never mind Don't worry It is not your fault No problem	**Surprise المفاجأة** Oh ! Really! I am amazed I was surprised
Warning التحذير Don't ….. Never…. Be careful ! Look out ! It is dangerous.	**Disbelief عدم التصديق** I don't believe that Nonsense ! Rubbish ! You are joking You must be dreaming	**Sympathy التعاطف** How sad /terrible/awful I was shocked to hear .. I was so sorry to hear … Poor (name)

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

Abbreviations and spelling الاختصارات و الإملاء

الاختصارات **Abbreviations**			الإملاء **Spelling**		
الرقم	**Long form**	**Short form**	**الرقم**	**Combine the following.**	
1	are not	aren't	1	country + s =	countries
2	is not	isn't	2	family + s =	families
3	were not	weren't	3	city + s =	cities
4	was not	wasn't	4	wife + s =	wives
5	do not	don't	5	wolf + s =	wolves
6	does not	doesn't	6	thief + s =	thieves
7	did not	didn't	7	go + s =	goes
8	I am	I'm	8	fax + s =	faxes
9	he is - he has	he's	9	watch + s =	watches
10	she is – she has	she's	10	wish + s =	wishes
11	I have	I've	11	glass + s =	glasses
12	I had – I would	I'd	12	fez + s =	fezzes
13	we are	we're	13	lie + ing =	lying
14	you are	you're	14	tie + ing =	tying
15	they are	they're	15	die + ing =	dying
16	cannot	can't	16	live + ing =	living
17	September	Sept.	17	make + ing =	making
18	Doctor	Dr.	18	travel + ed =	travelled
19	Let us	Let's	19	swim + ing =	swimming
20	television	TV	20	hot + est =	hottest
21	Mister	Mr.	21	use + full =	useful
22	Wednesday	Wed.	22	beauty + full	beautiful
23	Thursday	Thurs.	23	try + ed =	tried
24	will not	won't (شاذة)	24	study + ed =	studied
25	shall not	shan't (شاذة)	25	pay +ed =	paid (فعل شاذ) دفع

إعداد أبو باسل : 6555 1170 مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق

Regular Verb الأفعـال النظـامية

الرقـــم	Meaning المعنى	Infinitive المصدر المضارع البسيط	Simple past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle التصريف الثالث	أبو باسل 6555 1170	Meaning المعنى	Infinitive المصدر المضارع البسيط	Simple past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle التصريف الثالث
1	يعجب ب	admire	admired	admired	22	يقفل	lock	locked	locked
2	يصل	arrive	arrived	arrived	23	يُحرك	move	moved	moved
3	يتوسل	beg	begged	begged	24	يفتح	open	opened	opened
4	يحجز	book	booked	booked	25	يحزم	pack	packed	packed
5	يمضغ	chew	chewed	chewed	26	يرسم	paint	painted	painted
6	ينظف	clean	cleaned	cleaned	27	يلعب	play	played	played
7	يغلق	close	closed	closed	28	يصلي	pray	prayed	prayed
8	يبرد	cool	cooled	cooled	29	يوعد	promise	promised	promised
9	يصرخ	cry	cried	cried	30	يسحب	pull	pulled	pulled
10	يوصل	deliver	delivered	delivered	31	يدفع	push	pushed	pushed
11	يثير	excite	excited	excited	32	يسابق	race	raced	raced
12	ينتهي	finish	finished	finished	33	يبدل	replace	replaced	replaced
13	يفيض	flood	flooded	flooded	34	يندفع	rush	rushed	rushed
14	يطوي	fold	folded	folded	35	يُوَبخ	scold	scolded	scolded
15	يقهقه	giggle	giggled	giggled	36	يتنهد	sigh	sighed	sighed
16	يَلمع	glitter	glittered	glittered	37	يبتسم	smile	smiled	smiled
17	يسخن	heat	heated	heated	38	يبدأ	start	started	started
18	يصيد	hunt	hunted	hunted	39	يسافر	travel	travelled	travelled
19	يُقدم	introduce	introduced	introduced	40	يُوَحّد	unite	united	united
20	يُقبّل	kiss	kissed	kissed	41	يزور	visit	visited	visited
21	يضحك	laugh	laughed	laughed	42	يعمل	work	worked	worked

Irregular Verbs الأفعال الشاذة

الرقم	Meaning المعنى	Infinitive المصدر المضارع البسيط	Simple past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle التصريف الثالث	أبو باسل 6555 1170	Meaning المعنى	Infinitive المصدر المضارع البسيط	Simple past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle التصريف الثالث
1	يبدأ	begin	began	begun	21	يترك	leave	left	left
2	يكسر	break	broke	broken	22	يعير	lend	lent	lent
3	يبني	build	built	built	23	يضيع	lose	lost	lost
4	يشتري	buy	bought	bought	24	يصنع	make	made	made
5	يمسك	catch	caught	caught	25	يركض	run	ran	run
6	يأتي	come	came	come	26	يقول	say	said	said
7	يعمل	do	did	done	27	يرى	see	saw	seen
8	يسوق	drive	drove	driven	28	يجلس	sit	sat	sat
9	يأكل	eat	ate	eaten	29	ينام	sleep	slept	slept
10	يسقط	fall	fell	fallen	30	يتكلم	speak	spoke	spoken
11	يجد	find	found	found	31	يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
12	يطير	fly	flew	flown	32	يسبح	swim	swam	swum
13	يحصل	get	got	got	33	يأخذ	take	took	taken
14	يعطي	give	gave	given	34	يخبر	tell	told	told
15	يذهب	go	went	gone	35	يلبس	wear	wore	worn
16	يسمع	hear	heard	heard	36	يفوز	win	won	won
17	يضرب	hit	hit	hit	37	يكتب	write	wrote	written
18	يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt	38	يكون	am - is	was	been
19	يحتفظ	keep	kept	kept	39	يكونوا	are	were	been
20	يعرف	know	knew	known	40	سوف	will	would	-----